FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1844. [NO. 1410.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

HORSES & BUGGIES,

FOR HIRE AT THE WAGON YARD.

Also,

A CONVEYANCE kept for the accommodation of persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns.

For terms, apply to JACKSON JOHNSON.

June 4, 1844. 9tf

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Summer Term in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in July next, under the care of the former Teachers.

June 4, 1844. 9tf

NOW OPENING.

WORSTED and Cotton Balzorines; printed Muslins and Lawns; Scotch Ginghams; fashionable Prints; Silks and Alpaccas; Gimps and Fringes; Elastic Mitts and Kid Gloves; Hosiery; wrought and dainty Collars; fancy Handkerchiefs and Cravats; Jaconets, plain and striped Muslins; Swiss and Book dog Cambrics; Veils; Laces and Edgings; Bonnets and Ribbons in great variety; Drap de lee summer Cloths; Brown Linens and drillings; fancy Cotton dog Nankeens; brown and bleached Shirtings; Checks; fine Cloths and Cassimeres; Irish Linens and Lawns; &c. &c. A large assortment of Hats, Shoes, and Umbrellas, together with a good variety of other Goods suitable for the wholesale and retail trade.

As the above goods were bought at the lowest cash prices, we can afford to sell them very cheap for cash, or on the usual time for good notes.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

June 4, 1844. 9-8w

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT

For GRINDING Ears of CORN.

HAVING purchased of Mr. G. T. Walters, of Kentucky, the right to fix Grist Mills to grind ears of corn, in the counties of Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond, Montgomery, Randolph, and Chatham; the subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of these counties that he is ready to have Mills fixed on this plan. Russell's mill in this place is in order for grinding ears, and has been at it several months. Those who think of possessing themselves of this valuable improvement, are requested to call at this mill, and judge for themselves.—Numbers have called already, and as far as we know, are all pleased. The quantity of meal is about doubled, and the value of corn ground in the ear, increased at least 25 per cent. See subjoined testimonials: M. RUSSELL.

Bladen county, May 18th, 1844.

I do hereby certify that I have fairly tried "Walter's Patent" for cutting and grinding ears of corn, and consider it far preferable to Baldwin's Cast Iron Cruiser, which I have, or any other invention for the same purpose which I have seen. It will grind a bushel of corn in the ear, with an ordinary head and pair of stones, in about 8 or 10 minutes, into fine meal;—it will also grind cobs equally well, and does not appear to injure the Mill for grinding shelled corn.

THOS. C. SMITH.

Bladen county, May 2d, 1844.

These are to certify that I have had my Grist Mill fixed with Walter's patent for grinding whole ears of corn, and that it works remarkably well, grinding a bushel of ears in from 8 to 12 minutes into good meal; that it also grinds the naked cobs equally well.

JOHN SMITH.

Bladen county, May 22d, 1844.

I do hereby certify that I have had my Grist Mill fixed with Walters' patent for grinding corn in the ear, and that it performs well, and fully answers my expectation, making good meal; also, grinding the naked cob equally well.

JOHN McCALL.

Bladen county, May 25th. 1844.

I do certify that I have had my Grist Mill fixed with Walters' patent for grinding ears of corn, and that it performs well, and thus far fully answers my expectation, making good meal; and the simplicity of the machine is such that it can be repaired by any common Black-smith.

JOHN B. BROWN.

Cumberland county, May 30, 1844.

This is to show that I have had my Grist Mill fixed with Walters' patent for grinding corn in the ear, and that it performs well, fully answering my expectations. In short, there is no mistake about it; it is a great improvement, and to the farmer must be a great saving. DANL. BUTLER.

June 1, 1844. 9-3w

STRAYED,

FROM my plantation in Marlborough District, S. C. on the 12th instant, a SORREL HORSE, with a white spot in the forehead, having marks of gear upon him. Said horse racks well, and works gently in gear, and is of middling size. No other particulars recollected. He was raised in some of the upper counties in North Carolina, and was brought from Fayetteville to this place. Any information leading to the whereabouts of said horse will be thankfully received; also suitable remuneration will be made to any person who will deliver said horse to me at my plantation, or take him up and give me the information so that I can get him.

JOHN M. McCOLL.

Bennettsville, S. C., May 25, 1844. 9-4w

Richmond County, N. C.,
May 25, 1844.

THIS day James Patterson appeared personally before me, Charles Patterson, one of the Acting Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Richmond, N. C., who maketh oath, that he lost or mislaid the following Notes, viz: One on Rev. Arch'd McQueen, for Twenty-three Dollars and Forty-five Cents; and one on John McLean, for Nine Dollars, both dated about the first of October, 1841, and payable one day after date.

JAMES PATTERSON.

CHARLES PATTERSON, *J. P.*

☞ The public are cautioned against trading for said Notes, as I have not transferred my claim to any other person.

JAMES PATTERSON.

CHARLES PATTERSON, *J. P.* 9-3wp

Just Received,

10 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS, 10 bbls. prime PORK. For sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 27, 1844.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Miles P. Maske and others, *vs.* Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiffs' Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1844, and in the 68th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 9-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Judith L. Maske, *vs.* Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1844, and in the 68th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 9-6w

GO IT BOOTS!!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has a good assortment of BOOTS on hand, of his own make, which are of the best materials and workmanship. He also manufactures Boots and Shoes to order, at short notice, and solicits a share of public patronage. His Shop is opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at the sign of the Boot.

☞ Repairing done as usual—well.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

P. S. I will just say to my customers, who are in arrears to me for work, that unless they call soon and settle their dues, (whether large or small) it will force me, from necessity, to alter my mode of doing business. I make the above known to my customers, hoping they will relieve my necessities, thereby enabling me to do by others in like manner.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

May 24, 1844. 8-3w

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

At Rockfish Factory.

THE Subscriber has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in the Store of Daniel G. Patterson, and will execute any work entrusted to him in as good style as any establishment in the country or town, and at very low prices. All work warranted to fit.

A. GRAHAM.

May 25, 1844. 8-8w

Valuable Tract of Land

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND on which he resides, known as "Nine Oaks"—lying in the County of Granville, N. C. seven miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and beautifully situated on the road leading from Williamsboro' to Oxford; in a neighborhood unsurpassed for health and good society. Said Tract contains 2200 acres, well-watered, and being in an admirable condition to make large crops of Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, &c., to the growth of which it is peculiarly adapted. The improvements consist of a spacious and highly finished Dwelling House, with thirteen complete rooms and commodious out-houses, of every description, in a good state of preservation. As a summer residence, the advantages are striking. The Plantation will be sold either in a body or divided, to suit purchasers.—Terms shall be accommodating. The premises will be shown at any time, and all communications will be addressed to the Subscriber, Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C.

CHARLES E. HAMILTON.

May 19, 1844. 8-6w

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides.)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 Bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 7tf

State of North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Duplin Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1844.

Amos Brown *vs.* Dicey Brown.

Petition for Divorce.

IT is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer, newspapers printed in Fayetteville, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 4th Monday in September, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the petition of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and be set down for hearing ex parte.

Witness, William Farrior, Clerk of said Court at Office at Kenansville, the 4th Monday in March, 1844.

WILLIAM FARRIOR.

May 4, 1844. 6-3m

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD, 25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 15, 1844. 6tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 6, 1844. 3-tf

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE undersigned, the Trustees of the Hillsborough Academy, have the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. JOHN A. BINGHAM and Mr. JAMES H. NORWOOD, who as joint Principals will succeed Mr. William J. Bingham, the present able head of the school, who retires from his chair at the expiration of this session.

These gentlemen have been brought up among us. And from their high moral character, their experience, and known qualifications, both as scholars and teachers, the Trustees believe they may cheerfully and heartily recommend the school to the undiminished confidence of the public.

The Trustees promise their cordial co-operation in maintaining and advancing the present reputation of the school, and the correct deportment and thorough instruction of the students.

This institution is designed to be strictly preparatory to the University, and we are permitted to refer to the President and Faculty with respect to the character and qualifications of the instructers.

The Fall session will commence on Thursday the 18th day of July next.

JAMES WEBB, THOMAS CLANCY,
FRED. NASH, EDM'D STRUDWICK,
CAD. JONES, Sr., JOHN W. NORWOOD,
JAS. PHILLIPS, JOHN U. KIRKLAND,
JOHN TAYLOR.

May 8, 1844. 7-4183w

BRILLIANT CAPITALS.

J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers.

In Six Prizes of $10,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 22 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 22d of June, 1844.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

Six Prizes of $10,000, amounting to Sixty Thousand Dollars!

$3,500, 2,340, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 53 of 400, 200 of 200, &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 23 for 1844, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 29th of June, 1844.

GRAND SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,690, 12 Prizes of $2,000, 30 ditto of $1,500, 50 ditto of $1,000, 50 of $500, 75 of $300, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes		$140 00
Ditto	ditto 26 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto 26 quarters	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent, immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

May 18, 1844. 7-4ipd

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 17, 1844. 3tf

BRIGADE ORDER, No. 3.

HEAD QUARTERS,
4th Brigade N. C. Militia,
Carthage, April 11, 1844.

THE Special Court Martial convened for the trial of Colonel Duncan McCormick, having acquitted the said Duncan McCormick of the charges preferred against him, the action of the Court is approved. The Court is hereby dissolved.

Lieutenant Colonel Shaw is hereby ordered to parade his Regiment on the 4th day of July next, at the usual parade ground, when and where Colonel McCormick will resume the command. Col. McCormick is hereby discharged of arrest.

By order of the Brigadier General, W. D. Dowd.

D. G. MAC RAE,
Acting Aid-de-Camp.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
33d Regiment N. C. Militia,
May 7, 1844.

PURSUANT to the annexed order of Brigadier General Dowd, Elijah Fuller will order the Captains of the several Companies composing this Regiment, to parade their Companies at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and publish the usual notice thereof in the Newspapers published in the Town of Fayetteville.

WILLIAM SHAW, *Lt. Col.*

HEAD QUARTERS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

ATTENTION! *Gentlemen Officers of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia:*

PURSUANT to the annexed order of Lt. Col. Wm. Shaw, you are hereby commanded to have your respective Companies at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of Lt. Col. William Shaw.

ELIJAH FULLER, *Adjutant.*

Fayetteville, May 8, 1844. 6-4Jy

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.

For sale low by STUART & McGARY.

April 2, 1844. 1400tf

"THE HARE BELL, a Token of Friendship," edited by Rev. C. W. Everest; 37 cents.

"Sacerdotal Absolution," a Sermon, preached by the Rev. M. A. Curtis before the last Episcopal Convention of North Carolina; 10 cents.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

One Hundred Boxes of BAR SOAP.

THE Subscriber offers for sale ONE HUNDRED BOXES OF BAR SOAP, manufactured at the "Fayetteville (N. C.) Candle Factory," and warranted equal if not superior to Colgate's best No. 1.

Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the business, and offering it at a reduced price, (5 cents a pound by the box,) he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1844. 7tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published, from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGECHEE CROSS ROADS, Ga., August 24, 1843.

Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings, that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect,

DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 5, 1844.

Messrs. Sands,—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out.—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Sal Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other of a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears it restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world. Your friend.

J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and T. Sandford, Wilmington.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

May 16, 1844. 7tf

Reformed Crows.—A late Illinois paper furnishes the following piece of drollery.—We would like to catch and old crow so drunk that he hardly knew what he was about, yet it would seem that such things have been:

"Colonel B. has one of the best farms on the Illinois river. About one hundred acres of it are now covered with waving corn.—When it came up in the Spring, the crows seemed determined on its entire destruction. When one was killed it seemed as though a dozen came to its funeral; and though the sharp crack of the rifle often drove them away, they always returned with its echo. The colonel at length became weary of throwing grass, and resolved on trying the virtue of stones. He sent to the druggist for a gallon of alcohol, in which he soaked a few quarts of corn, and scattered it over his field. The blacklegs came and partook with their usual relish, and as usual, they were pretty well *corned*; and such a cawing and cackling, such strutting and swaggering gait, and the recruit which united at the top [illegible] cawing and haw-hawing, disputing either praises or curses of alcohol, was difficult to tell which, as they rattled away without rhyme or reason. But the Colonel saved his corn. As soon as they became sober, they set their faces stedfastly against alcohol. Not another kernel would they touch in his field.

FROM THE MADISONIAN.

MR. TYLER'S ACCEPTANCE.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1844.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 28th instant, announcing to me my nomination for the Presidency for the next four years from the 4th of March next, by a Democratic Convention held in Baltimore on the 27th of the present month, and delegated by no inconsiderable portions of the People in every State of the Union, demands my warmest acknowledgements. I have not been an inattentive observer of the course of public opinion in my favor, as manifested in numerous primary assemblies, and announced by the proceedings and resolutions of large masses of the people, in most of the States of the Union, and to which the delegates lately assembled in Baltimore have so promptly responded; and I beg to assure you, gentlemen, that I am not deficient in due sensibility upon the occasion.

Since my accession to the Presidency I have had to encounter trials of no ordinary character. A great experiment was, under Providence, committed to my hands. It was no other than a test as to the sufficiency of our institutions to meet the contingency which for the first time had occurred in our history of the death of the President, and the succession of a Vice President to the administration of public affairs. In entering upon the office, I had to decide the question whether I would surrender honor, judgment, conscience, and the right of an independent mind, into the hands of a party majority, in whose views and opinions it became very soon obvious, I could not concur without such surrender; or whether I should brave all consequences in the vindication of the constitutional rights of the Executive, and in the discharge of the most sacred obligations of duty to the country. By adopting the first course, I was perfectly aware that my Presidential term would throughout be peaceable and tranquil, and that I should receive the zealous and ardent support of a controlling and dominant party; by pursuing the latter, I should incur the most violent denunciations, the bitterest reproaches, the most unrelenting persecutions, while I could look to no active support from any engaged in the administration of public affairs. The one party, bold and triumphant from the recent exhibition of its strength in the election of 1840, was likely to brook no opposition to its will, no matter upon what reason such opposition might proceed; while the other, still smarting under the signal defeat of its leaders, would not be well inclined to look favorably on one who had, in no small degree, been instrumental in bringing about that defeat. In the mean time, I should be left without the means of defence against false ascriptions of motive and base assaults upon my character, which would be reverberated throughout the Union by the affiliated presses; while I should find but a most circumscribed defence in the columns of a single newspaper, and that, at the time, of a limited circulation. Under all these appalling circumstances, I had to make my election between peace, comfort, and tranquility on the one side, and the stern and solemn obligations of duty on the other. The first to be obtained by a sacrifice of opinions long cherished, a surrender of the rights of conscience, an abandonment of the obligations arising from my oath of office to support and uphold the Constitution, the loss of my own self-respect, the scorn of all honorable and fair-thinking men; the curses of the present day, and the anathemas of futurity; the last to be performed amid the thunders of denunciation and the bitterest outpourings of malice. In choosing between these alternatives, I did not hesitate a moment. The country is aware of what followed. Bills were sent up from Congress for my approval which I regarded as violations of the Constitution. They were vetoed. I preferred denunciation to perjury—the anathemas of the moment to bearing in my bosom a Promethean vulture to tear and devour me. I was immediately loudly and violently denounced by the Whig press; manifestoes were hurled at my head; articles of impeachment, showing alone the malice and weakness in which they originated, were moved against me in the House of Representatives. Every harsh appellation was employed in connexion with my name; mobs assembled at midnight at the doors of the Presidential mansion, and the light of burning effigies threw its glare along the streets of some of the cities. Such were the consequences which followed the vetoes. Under these circumstances my reliance was placed upon the people. To them I looked for justification and support. Nor was it denied. The Congressional elections which shortly afterwards followed furnished that justification and gave promise of that support. A large Whig majority in the House of Representatives was swept out of existence, and a still larger Democratic majority was made to occupy its place. The political battle was fought on the issues which duty had compelled me to raise, and an opinion more decisive upon those issues had never taken place. Many of those who had voted for Gen. Harrison and myself, whose political opinions were coincident with my own, united with the Democratic party, and assisted in achieving so great a revolution. But, unhappily for me, the leaders of the Democratic party, through the public press, from motives altogether too obvious, deemed it necessary, without any cause whatever connected with the public administration, to open their attacks upon me, and, forming an alliance with the rabid Whig press, levelled at me the most vindictive assaults. These assaults have been continued on the part of high contracting parties from 1842 to the present time, with only a momentary intermission. The generous and highminded men who either defended me in public or came to my aid in the Administration, were treated by both the parties with a proud and haughty disdain. If those friends had voted for General Harrison and myself in 1840, they were expelled the Whig party; if they had voted for Mr. Van Buren, the doors of Tammany Hall were shut against them. They sought no place in the Conventions of either party, and nothing was ultimately left them but to band themselves together, to adopt their own organization, and to make their appeal to the intelligence of the people. How that appeal was received is best answered by referring to the numerous meetings of the people in their primary assemblies, in many instances embracing thousands, who, waiting for no Conventions, have nominated me to their fellow-citizens as their candidate for the Presidency, and sent up to Baltimore for purposes of comparison of views with persons from other sections, delegates to a Democratic Convention, whose proceedings have ratified and confirmed the proceedings of their constituents.

I do not feel myself at liberty to decline the nomination tendered me under such circumstances. There is much in the present condition of the country which would forbid my doing so. My name has become inseparably connected with the great question of the annexation of Texas to the Union. In originating and concluding that negotiation I had anticipated the cordial co-operation of two gentlemen, both of whom were most prominent in the public mind as candidates for the Presidency. That co-operation would have been attended with the immediate withdrawal of my name from the question of the succession. In the consummation of that measure, the aspirations of my ambition would have been complete. I should have felt that, as an instrument of Providence, I would have been aided in accomplishing for my country the greatest possible good. The poor and contemptible desire to be in office for the mere sake of office, however exalted, would have had no effect upon me. But such was not the case. Where I had reason to expect support, I have met with storm, and for [illegible] that I know, unrelenting opposition. My motives have once more been most violently assailed—and matters have proceeded to such an extremity, that the opinion of a learned jurist of the State of New York has been obtained, and is now published to the world, that I have made myself the subject of impeachment for having negotiated a treaty of Annexation, and sought to carry it into effect, measures which seemed to me to be imperatively required by honor, by justice, and every consideration of public duty. I am therefore left no alternative. I will shrink from no responsibility—shall seek no [illegible] no spirit of discontent. If annexation is accomplished, it must, I am convinced, be immediately. Texas is in no condition to delay. She will not stake her interests upon possible but remote contingencies. If the present treaty should be ratified, or any measure in any other form shall be presented which will result in success at the present session of Congress, you will leave me at liberty, gentlemen, to pursue the course, in regard to the nomination which you have communicated to me, that my sense of what is due to myself and the country may seem to require. The question with me is between Texas and the Presidency. The latter, even if within my grasp, would not, for a moment, be permitted to stand in the way of the first. But, in the present posture of affairs, I can waive no responsibility.

You do me nothing but justice in ascribing to me a firm and unshaken purpose to uphold the political principles which were sanctioned by Jefferson, and consecrated by his immediate successors. I yield to no man in the sincerity of my devotion to them; and while I remain at the head of the Government, it will be my continued effort to sustain and advance them.

Be pleased to accept assurances of my high regard and esteem. JOHN TYLER.

MR. WEBSTER.

Daniel Webster attended a Whig meeting at Faneuil Hall and made a speech of some length, from which we quote the following:

To praise, to commend Henry Clay!—For me, who have spoken so often, here and elsewhere, my opinion of the merits of him whom the Whigs have selected as their candidate, without, so far as my knowledge extends, a dissenting voice—for me to praise him were, indeed,

"Wasteful and ridiculous excess."

I concur with equally sincere gratification, gentlemen, with the nomination for Vice-President. (Applause.) I hardly dare venture to speak of the gentleman named for this office, because, besides my great respect for him as a public man, besides my high regard for his public services, I cherish a particular, I may say, an affectionate, esteem for the loveliness of his private character, for all those virtues which adorn his private life." (Cheers.)

He subsequently alluded to the Press, as follows:

"The press! Who is there at the present day that does not regard it as the great lever of the human mind! For myself, I honor the press. I honor all its honest and conscientious conductors. I regard it as one of society's agents for good or evil. It addresses mankind daily. Not a valley nor a mountain-side, not a village nor a hamlet, not a home nor a man, but has its happiness, its knowledge, its moral sentiment, I may say, more or less affected by the press. And while I would not diminish the responsibility resting upon its conductors, I am willing to accord to their duties well performed, my entire meed of approbation."

AMOS KENDALL AND THE WHIG CANDIDATES.

We are not altogether satisfied of the propriety of inserting in our columns the following paragraphs, from the pen of that foul JAIL-BIRD and ruffian, Amos Kendall, but as our readers have a right to know what description of weapons is to be used against them in the contest for the Presidency, we have overcome our repugnance to print the base effusion. Kendall says:

"When the Whigs take a man foaming with passion, a pistol in one hand and a pack of cards in the other, as their candidate for the Presidency, they may expect to win the support of the moral and religious by associating with him a psalm-singing professor, with a hymn book in his hand and a Bible under his arm. And while the name of their principal candidate is *'of the earth, earthy,'* they expect it to be sanctified by an allusion to the Deity in the *name* of his associate on the ticket, in a heathen tongue thought it be. But may not sundry unpleasant contrasts present themselves to the people?

Clay half intoxicated with wine, raving at a debauch, and Frelinghuysen fervently addressing the Almighty in a Prayer Meeting.

"Clay at a card table and Frelinghuysen at the Communion table.

"Clay pointing his pistol with deadly aim at the heart of his fellow man, and Frelinghuysen lecturing against duelling as cold blooded murder.

"These and many other contrasts must present themselves to a discerning and moral people. Nor can they fail to remember, that it is usual for bad men, when they have designs to accomplish, to 'borrow the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in.'—Never yet was there a tyrant or usurper so bloody and wicked, that he could not find Priests or Clergy of some religion or sect to cloak his crimes and mock Heaven by invoking its blessings on his enormities. Our Whigs have not read history in vain, and they are attempting to profit by it lessons.

"Religion is called upon to take the bloody hand of the Duellist and sit down with him in the seats of power.

"Religion is called upon to take to her embraces the devoted of the gaming table and the brothel, that she may share with him the civil power of the country.

"THEODORE, THE GIFT OF GOD, is to take upon his sanctified shoulders, HAL, THE PRINCE OF REVELLERS, and seat him in the chair of President that he may sit by his side."

We cannot believe that there are a dozen Loco Focos in Virginia, who will not from their souls scorn this blasphemous production and its debased author. Such appeals to a virtuous community cannot but injure the cause they are designed to support. Of this, we had in this Town, very recently, strong proof. Tract No. 4, which was also the spawn of that "Devil Fish," Amos Kendall, was put in circulation by some who libelled the intelligence and morality of the community by supposing it would aid their cause, and it lost them sundry votes.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Killed.—Recently, at or near Q. Anderson's Store, in this county, a pair of splendid Carriage Horses, (the property of David Outlaw, Esq.,) under the following circumstances: The two horses were running and playing about in a pasture, when they accidentally ran against each other with such violence that both fell dead—each receiving the blow in the head.

A Computation.—There having been a diversity of statements made as to the number of persons actually present at the late Baltimore Whig Convention, some arithmetician states that the *exact number* can be readily obtained "by only multiplying six Kentucky camp-meetings by thirty Indiana regimental musters!" That no doubt clearly settles the question.

FROM THE WATCHMAN OF THE SOUTH.

JOSEPH GRAHAM.

As you go on from Beattie's Ford across the Catawba, about 8 miles on the road to Lincolnton, and some 10 from the latter place, you pass VESUVIUS FURNACE, the product of the skill and enterprise of that Citizen Soldier, and Soldier citizen, Joseph Graham. Here he lived some forty years of his life, advancing the internal improvements of his county, and with all his perseverence and powers of invention, planning and building and perfecting his iron works; and increasing his own resources as he added to the conveniences of his neighborhood, and the wealth of the country.

Here he reared a family of children, seven of whom survived him, though his life was prolonged to seventy-seven years. Here as a neighbor and head of a family, like Dr. Hunter the minister of Unity and Goshen, on whose instructions Graham attended, he exercised that frank hospitality, and cheerful intercourse, that precision in principle, and decision in action, which characterised the soldiers and officers of the Revolution, who went into the camp patriots, and came out unpolluted by its vices and unhardened by its sufferings and bloody scenes.

Hunter and Graham were both spectators of the *Convention* in Charlotte, May 20th, 1775—Hunter, six days past his twentieth anniversary birth day;—and Graham not yet sixteen. Both saw much service in the war that followed, and after the peace, Hunter served his country as a faithful minister of the gospel,—and Graham as a high minded, noble spirited citizen, a sheriff, a military officer, a magistrate, and in the latter part of his life, an Elder in the Presbyterian Church.

His Parentage and Education.

Both Hunter and Graham were of that race from the north of Ireland, called familiarly *Scotch Irish*, that filled up so large a portion of Virginia and the Carolinas, whose residence in the Carolinas was marked by the ravages of the British Army under Cornwallis—whose families were then as faithful as Soldiers, as those of their descendants have since been in good citizens, many of whom the State and the Nation have delighted to honor, from the time his British Lordship despaired of subjugating a people among whom his army could not stay.

Hunter was brought from Ireland when a child—Graham was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 13th, 1759, and at the age of seven years was settled with his widowed mother, who had brought her five children to the neighborhood of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. His coming to Mecklenburg was about the time of the birth of *Andrew Jackson*, since General and President of the United States, which took place March 15th, 1767, on the Waxhaw, a creek in South Carolina, which enters the Catawba about thirty miles from Charlotte, the residence of his parents and friends who were all Emigrants, like the ancestors of Graham, from the province of Ulster in Ireland.

Graham and Hunter both received their Education in part at a flourishing Academy in Charlotte, afterwards known as Queen's Museum, and subsequently as Liberty Hall.

He enters the Army.

In the month of May 1778, and at the age of nineteen, we find him in the army, an officer in the company of Captain Gooden of the 4th Regiment of North Carolina regular troops, under Colonel Lytle, marching to the Rendezvous at Bladensburg in Maryland. In Caswell county the regiment met the news of the battle of Monmouth and the consequent retreat of the British forces to New York, and proceeded no further. Graham returned home on furlough and spent the summer.

In November of the same year he was in active service, on the Savannah, under Gen. Rutherford—and in the spring following we find him, as Quarter Master, with the troops under the command of General Lincoln in his campaign against Gen. Prevost. After the battle of *Stono*, which lasted an hour and a half, fought the 10th of June, 1779, in which General Jackson's eldest brother, Hugh, lost his life, not from wounds, but the excessive heat,—Graham was seized with a fever, and after lingering two months in the hospital, took his discharge as soon as he could travel and returned home.

Again enters the Army.

He was ploughing in the fields of his mother in May 1780, when he received the news, that on the 12th of the month, Charleston, South Carolina, had surrendered to the British—that Cornwallis had moved on rapidly to Camden—that Buford's regiment, retreating, and out of danger as they supposed, was overtaken by Tarlton on the Waxhaw, surprised, and almost the whole regiment killed or desperately wounded, in cold blood and asking for quarter.

While Lord Rawdon took possession of the Waxhaw settlement to overawe and pacify the country,—young Jackson then about thirteen, most unwillingly retreated to Mecklenburg, with his mother, and resided for a time in the family of the Wilsons and assisted in the cultivation of the farm; and other families were scattered through the upper country. The inhabitants of Mecklenburg raised a regiment to act against the enemy, of which Graham was adjutant.

On the 16th of August, 1780, Gates was defeated near Camden and fled to Hillsborough. The whole country was in alarm and distress. It was a time to try men's principles.

When it was understood that Cornwallis was on his march towards Charlotte, the hot bed of rebellion, and rallying place of the American partisan forces, and as his Lordship afterwards named it, the *Hornet's nest of America*, Graham was ordered by General Davidson to repair to Charlotte, take command of the forces assembled there and join Colonel Davie, who was severely annoying the advance of the British army. The night Cornwallis took possession of Davie's encampment on the Waxhaw, Davie encamped at Providence about 25 miles from his Lordship and about twelve from Charlotte.

Is wounded and left for dead.

On the morning of the 26th of September Cornwallis marched towards Charlotte—that night about midnight Davie with his cavalry entered the town. On the morning of the 26th Cornwallis appeared with his forces approaching the town. Tarlton's dragoons rushed forward and were repulsed—again rushed on, and were again repulsed; a regiment being ordered to sustain their charge, they rushed on and the third time repulsed. The regiment of Infantry deploying on their flanks the forces under Davie and Graham, retired along the Salisbury road keeping up a well directed fire from the Court House to the *Gum Tree*.

At the farm now occupied by Mr. ——— they halted and checked the advance of the pursuing forces. Here Graham narrowly escaped injury from the bursting of a gun in the hands of a soldier who stood near and was himself much injured. The forces again formed on the hill by Sugar Creek meeting house. By their delay here, which was protracted by the zeal of Major White, their retreat was rendered dangerous by a body of Dragoons who had gone round their right and were coming down to intercept them at the Cross Roads a little beyond. This movement was discovered in time for the greater part to escape. After a hot pursuit, Colonel Locke of Rowan, was overtaken and shot down upon the margin of the small pond near Kennedy's lane, and Graham was overtaken near the skirt of the woods some distance to the right of the road—cut down—severely mangled—and left for dead. He received *nine* wounds—six from sabre cuts and three from bullets. His stock buckle arrested one of the Sabre cuts aimed at his neck, and saved his life.

When the enemy left him he crawled with difficulty to some water near and slaked his raging thirst and washed as well as he was able his numerous and painful wounds. Having been separated from his companions, in the pursuit, he lay for a time under the apprehension that he should be left to die unnoticed.

Towards night Graham was discovered by friends and carried to the house of a widow lady, the mother of Mrs. Susannah Alexander now living. Here he was concealed in an upper room or loft and attended upon through the night by the widow and her daughter, who expected from the number and severity of his wounds that he must speedily die. Once he fell asleep and breathed so quietly and looked so pale they thought he *was* dead.

The next day September 27th, the lady of one of the British officers with a small company of horsemen visited the house in search of fresh provisions. By some means she discovered that there was a wounded man in the house, and on pressing the enquiry ascertained that he was an officer and his wounds severe. She offered to send a surgeon from the army to attend upon him as soon as she should reach the camp in Charlotte. Alarmed at this discovery, Graham made shift, feeble as he was, to get away the next night, and was carried on horseback to his mother's, and from thence to the hospital where he was confined for two months by his wounds and weakness from the loss of blood.

After the rencounter on the hill near Sugar Creek meeting house, and the consequent pursuit, the American forces retreated without further opposition. In fact there had been no show of successful defence of the town, or of effectual resistance to the advancing enemy. But after the massacre of Buford's regiment in May,—when the Presbyterian Church on the Waxhaw became a hospital, where young Jackson first saw the wounds and carnage and sufferings of war—and more particularly after the defeat of Gates in August, the patriots were exasperated, driven to madness by the cruelties of the tories and marauding parties of the British. Armed forces, of the patriots, Whigs as they were called, were constantly hovering round the British camp to intercept their supplies and cut off their foraging parties, and in multitudes of cases with eminent success. This compelled Cornwallis to move on with his forces compact, slowly and cautiously. And the country not immediately in the track of his army was in some measure preserved from devastation. The patriot forces could harrass the enemy though they could not prevent his march.

VIATOR.

SPEECH OF MR. HARDIN OF ILL.

In reply to Mr. Payne of Ala.

After touching on the Tariff, Mr. Hardin said—

He would come to talk about James K. Polk. Let us know (said he) what it is that he has done? What were Mr. Polk's views with reference to the deposite banks, which were now held up as a most obnoxious system. Who did it? (asked Mr. H.) You "Democrats" did it against the warning of the Whigs; and James K. Polk brought it forward in Congress, and he held in his hand two or three speeches of Mr. Polk in favor of this system. Mr. H. read from volume 5th and from volume 11th Congress Debates, from speeches of Mr. Polk in defence of the State bank system, ascribing all the prosperity of the country to its operations, &c. After your party (said Mr. H.) had got tired of this system, after it had exploded in your hands, you got up the sub-Treasury system as the panacea which was to relieve the country of all its evils. James K. Polk, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, had brought this measure forward; and was it that which was going to give him a claim upon the gratitude of the American people, by whom it had most signally been condemned? But ha! Mr. Polk always been consistent in this? Look at it (said Mr. H.) and weep! Mr. H. read from one of the speeches, to which he had before referred, an elaborate argument, comparative of the merits of the two systems, in condemnation of the sub-Treasury and in advocacy of the State bank system. And yet these self-styled "Democratic" gentlemen (and they had as much right to the name as he had to that of a Chinaman) now denounced this system as a Federal measure, which their own candidate had approved as a better and safer system than the sub-Treasury.

Mr. H. wanted some of his "Democratic" friends, who happened to be tariff "Democrats," or half goose, half duck, according to the definition of "the Globe" of full-blooded "Democrats," to come up and tell this House and the country whether they endorsed Mr. Polk's notions on the tariff, as they had been endorsed by the gentleman from Alabama [illegible] to the Convention from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, [illegible]

[illegible] to which he wished to call the particular attention of gentlemen. Mr. H. read from an article in "the Globe" of January 8, 1844, contrasting the claims for the Vice Presidency of James K. Polk and Wm. R. King, (there was not a man in the United States, he said, who at that time dreamed of Mr. Polk as a candidate for the Presidency,) the following extracts:

"7. Finally, the political condition of their respective States is another point of preference for Mr. King. Alabama is Democratic; Tennessee is Federal Whig. One is helping, the other is injuring, the Democratic cause. The red-hot shot of Tennessee are now fired into the Democratic ship. This may be a misfortune, and not the fault of that former Democratic State, and her present public men. Still, it is a misfortune which entails a consequence, and which involves a serious consideration in the selection of a Vice Presidential candidate."

"In such a contest the Democracy has no compliments to spare to unfortunate States by carrying the burden of the public men who cannot bring their own State into the Democratic line. They want strength, not weakness."

"They want strength, not weakness," continued Mr. H. Did not the gentleman from Alabama write that sentence in that communication? If the gentleman denies it not, I say he did.

Mr. PAYNE said no man was to infer any thing, the one way or the other, from his silence.

Mr. HARDIN. If the gentleman says it is not true, I will take it back.

Mr. PAYNE. I believe so. I do not know whether I wrote it or not. [Laughter.]

Mr. HARDIN said he would read another article relative to the claims to the Vice Presidency of James K. Polk, and the gentleman might have his choice of the two, as to which he had written. He read from "the Globe" of January 19, 1844, the following extracts from a communication in reply to a previous one in that paper, with the signature of "A Tennessee Democrat."

"But why attack Col. King? Why advert to his earliest legislative history? Does he feel that the political capital of Gov. Polk is quite too limited to secure a nomination from the Republican party, unless he can pull down the fame of others whose shadow has fallen across the path of his posthumous bantling for the Vice Presidency? If so, let me warn 'A Tennessee Democrat' that his disparagement of Col. King will add nothing to the political capital of Gov. Polk."

"But if he will convince me that there is a well founded suspicion—a reasonable doubt—of the personal courage of Col. King, I pronounce him, without hesitation or qualification, totally unfit for the office of Vice President of the United States. I care not how honorable a man may be, if he is a coward he *cannot maintain* his honor; and hence it is *such* a man is disqualified for the office of Vice President.

"Now, sir, Col. King has never been insulted day after day; and, above all, he was never caught roughly by the arm, when escaping from the Capitol, pulled round and told that he was the *'contemptible tool* of a petty tyrant!' I pledge my head, if he is ever so treated, he will resent the insult in the proper way. Will 'A Tennessee Democrat' do the same in regard to Gov. Polk?"

"What are the facts in regard to Gov. Polk? He has been twice *repudiated* in his own State by large majorities—defeated by an inexperienced politician; and it is not pretended that his name would add one *particle* of strength to the ticket in any State of the Union. Why, then, talk of *his* selection as the candidate of the party?"

"Again we are told, 'If, on the contrary, you do not run Gov. Polk, you may lose Tennessee.' Will the selection of Gov. Polk prevent that result? He has been run twice for Governor of that State lately, and has been defeated both times most signally.—This would seem to be *conclusive* that Tennessee *cannot be carried* by the Democracy if Gov. Polk is upon the ticket. If this be a legitimate conclusion, it is due to the principles we profess, not to jeopard their success by *vain attempts to force upon the people of Tennessee* a man whom they have twice refused to honor, notwithstanding the supposed 'deep, bold and lasting impress left by Gov. Polk on our public affairs.'"

"The truth is, it will not do. Gov. Polk has no greater claims upon the people of this Union than any other man of equal ability who has faithfully maintained the principles of his party. There are now at least one hundred men in the Union who have served their party as long, as ably, and as faithfully as Gov. Polk; whose claims are fully equal in every respect to his, but whose names have never been mentioned in connexion with the Vice Presidency, and possibly never will be.

"I therefore respectfully suggest to a 'Tennessee Democrat' to abandon that system of puffing, blowing, and swelling, by which a toad may be magnified into the dimensions of an ox; or, if he still wishes to persevere, let him do so upon the merits of his own *subject*, and not upon the demerits of others."

"Woe!" that slow gentlemen in capitals, continued Mr. H. This "posthumous bantling for the Vice Presidency" was not even fit to be a candidate for the Vice Presidency—he was not "available." And yet they talk of electing him *President* by a triumphant majority! It reminded him of what a delegate to that Convention, in speaking of the nomination, had said to him: "It never did occur to me that we would have to manufacture a candidate for the Presidency, and that out of so small materials."

What now, he asked, were the beautiful principles of this man James K. Polk? He had been deadly opposed to the sub-Treasury and then for it; he had been in favor of deposite banks and then against them; against the occupation of Oregon, but now for it; and utterly opposed to protection to American industry and in favor of bringing down the tariff to a 20 per cent. horizontal duty. This party was at for the progressive principles of "Democracy," and the man who stood still got entirely out of their ranks and into the Federal party. It reminded him of Dominy Dodson's black silk stockings. His housekeeper darned them with white wool; every Sunday morning he asked for them until at last there was not a particle of black silk left and visible in them. So with "Democratic" principles; they had from year to year been patched by the addition of new doctrines to suit the changes of popular sentiment until at last no vestige of what was once called "Democratic" principles remained.

Polk's Prospects.—The Madisonian says with great truth:—We are convinced that Polk will lose New York by 10,000, and Pennsylvania by 5,000. We believe he will not get Tennessee, nor any State in the Union, unless it be, *perhaps*, New Hampshire.

Major Noah has a doleful article on the result of the recent Democratic National Convention. He declares that in the nomination of Polk the delegates violated their instructions and disregarded the express wishes of the people; and that the most able and the most faithful man of the party has been abandoned. He adds: "WE HAVE BEEN SOLD FOR TEXAS. The office of President of the U. S. has been put up by Southern Democrats at auction, and the highest bidder for immediate annexation has received the nomination."

At Hoboken's yesterday they had a flag out inscribed James K. Polk. They don't even know the name of their candidate, so obscure is he in the history of our nation. [illegible] is known, however, in Tennessee, where he was beaten last fall by Gov. Jones, after six stumpings.

Philadelphia Forum.

Texas.—It is said that [illegible] President Power, and so [illegible] the earth, its [illegible] scarcely to [illegible] territory and people, and to annex to the United States. Has *our Government* a right to cede away its territory and people, and to *annex* them to Texas? If not, why does the right exist in the one case and not in the other?

Lynchburg Virginian.

The following letter from Mr. Frelinghuysen to Mr. Ellsworth, Chairman of the Committee, announcing his acceptance of his nomination for the Vice Presidency, has just been published:

NEW YORK, May 6, 1844.

The Hon. William W. Ellsworth, Chairman, &c.

DEAR SIR: I have duly received your favor informing me of my nomination to the office of Vice President of the United States by the Whig Convention of Delegates, at Baltimore on the 1st instant. To be thus distinguished by such a body of exalted and patriotic Whigs is an honor that I most sensibly feel. In accepting it I can only promise the best efforts, in some humble measure, to justify the high confidence reposed in me. And I trust in the goodness of a Divine Providence so to guide my steps that I may not disappoint the expectations of my friends or do harm to the interests of our country. With great regard, dear sir, your friend and obedient servant.

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

THE "TREATY OF ANNEXATION," &c.

The reader will find on the first page of to-day's paper a copy of a Message from the President of the United States to the Senate, in reply to a resolution from that body calling for information of the agreement or understanding by which detachments of the military and naval forces of the United States have been ordered by the Executive to the frontier of Texas.

This series of papers forms a new and important, if not *the most* important, chapter in the history of the negotiation of the "Treaty of Annexation" now before the Senate. We shall not enter at present into an inquiry *why* these papers have been so long kept back from the Senate, though so indispensable to the comprehension of the terms of the Treaty. What we should desire of the reader to note, if an attentive perusal of the papers would not at once satisfy him of the fact, is this: that it is now officially proven, beyond the probability of denial, that, as heretofore charged in this paper, conditions were exacted on the one hand and yielded on the other, by which the Government of the United States bound itself to the Government of Texas to take up arms for the protection of Texas against any movement on the part of Mexico; and that the agreement of the United States to these conditions was a *sine qua non* to the signature of the Treaty by the Commissioners of Texas.

It is circumstantially evident, from these papers, that a pledge to this effect was required from the United States before the *commencement* of the actual negotiation of this Treaty—[see the Letter of Mr. Van Zandt to Secretary Upshur of January 17, 1844]—and that the required or desired pledge was then given, or promised to be given; but was given *orally*, and was therefore not to be found upon record in the Department of State, after the decease of Mr. Upshur. The Commissioners of Texas, discovering this, and instructed apparently to require the stipulation or promise to be given in writing, addressed a letter, before the signature of the Treaty, to the Secretary of State (a copy of which letter, though an essential link in the chain of history, is *not* among the papers sent to the Senate) calling his attention to the letter of Mr. Van Zandt before referred to, and demanding an answer to it. That answer was given, as the reader will perceive, in the letter of the Secretary of State of the *eleventh* of April, and *on the twelfth*, the Commissioners, having obtained the written obligation from the Executive, and not before, placed their signatures to the Treaty.—*Nat. Intell.*

We are pleased to know, that the attempt to involve the Texas question with the presidential canvass, has, so far as Georgia is concerned, turned out a perfect failure.—While we believe the majority of our people are favorable to the annexation of this country to the Union, when it can be properly done, we are quite as certain, that a minority only, and comparatively a small minority, are desirous of forcing the measure upon the country without a hearing and irrelative of all considerations with which the question itself is surrounded.

Georgia Recorder.

Rich!—Every body, we reckon, has heard of the extraordinary productions of the west, "where the lands is rich and the soil are fertile," to wit, the molasses ponds and fritter trees; planting tenpenny nails and finding them grown into crowbars next morning; sowing pig's tails and raising therefrom crops of whole hogs, &c. To cap the climax, a late Texas adventurer asserts that the cornstalks in that country bear seven or eight large ears, and a gourd on top with several quarts of shelled corn in it.

Greensborough Patriot.

Annexation.—The Savannah Republican says the following scene was described to them by an eye witness:

During the momentary inflation of the public mind upon the subject of annexation, a steamer arrived at Galveston, at the masthead of which were entwined in each other's folds the American and Texan flags, and on the deck were Sam Houston and John Tyler's delectable Charge, General Murphy, also *elegantly entwined in each other's arms, and both especially "how come you so."*

A Foot Race.—A Foot Race for a purse of $800 came off at the Beacon Course yesterday afternoon. The distance run was ten and a quarter miles, and the terms of the Race were we understand that the man who should accomplish the distance within one hour should take the purse; if not done within the hour, the first out should receive $500, the next best $200, and the third $100. Seven men entered for the purse, among whom was an Indian. Major H. Stannard, of Connecticut, got the lead during the first mile, and kept it, coming out ahead, and making the distance in one hour, four minutes and thirty-five seconds. John Smith of this City followed Stannard from forty to fifty yards behind, but fell from exhaustion without accomplishing the last quarter of a mile. The third best was a boy of this City, who ran but nine miles. The others gave up the chase before the eighth round.

New York Tribune.

W. W. Seaton, Esq. has been re-elected Mayor of the City of Washington—a deserved compliment to a most worthy and estimable man.

Polk in New York.—The New York Evening Post is by no means satisfied with the proceedings of its Loco Foco Convention at Baltimore.

Of the nomination it says:

Of the result to which the Convention came, we must speak with sincerity, but we desire to speak in moderation. We have called it a compromise but it is one of those compromises in which the concession is all on one side. *The southern delegates were determined that no man should be nominated who was not of their way of thinking in regard to the annexation of Texas*, and showed themselves ready to support any man who might be named—the thinnest and feeblest shadow of a candidate—provided he agreed with them on this question. They have carried their point, as they usually do in such controversies, and the north have submitted.

The New York Evening Post (Locofoco) of the 31st ult. closes an article in reference to the recent Locofoco Convention, thus: "We have not the test for the unravelling of these mysteries, but we believe that if the secret history of the Convention for the adoption of the two-third rule through its various proceedings, could be written, a large number of the delegates would stand *disgraced* in the eyes of their constituents."

It is an instructive lesson to time-serving politicians that Martin Van Buren, known as 'the Northern man with Southern Principles,' whose whole life has been signalized by cringing to Southern prejudices and humors, has just been laid out by the vote of the *entire South!* Not a Slave State stood by him in his last agony but Missouri, which voted not for him but for Benton, and would have gone against him but for Benton's great influence with the Delegates and iron will. Ponder this, embryo Statesmen! Remember the dying words of Cardinal Wolsey,

'Had I but served my God with half the zeal
I served my King, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies.'

New York Tribune.

From the Washington Correspondence of the New York Express.

The more bold of the Van Buren men do not hesitate to speak out. The member of Congress from Dutchess County, in your State, Mr. Van Buren's tile leader, R. D. Davis, says it is all a farce to nominate Polk, and that Clay will carry the State by forty thousand majority. This is what I heard him say, but he has since raised it to fifty thousand in his conversation with others.

The Secret of it.—The *Nashville Union* of the 23d of last month, after premising that it can do no more than *guess* at the probable result of the Baltimore Convention, and adding that Mr. Van Buren's name will probably *be withdrawn*, says:

"We *guess* the claims of Mr. Polk and others will be urged privately or publicly, and after two or three ballotings, there will be a cordial, harmonious, and strong union upon one of them, who will be hailed as *the* candidate of the great Democratic party with enthusiasm and unanimity."

This is the first, last, and only intimation which we remember to have seen from any quarter, prior to the Baltimore Convention, of the probability, or possibility, of Mr. Polk's being a candidate for the Presidency. The inference is irresistible that the arrangement for withdrawing Mr. Van Buren, and *bringing forward* Mr. Polk, was made at Nashville, or in the neighborhood of that city.

National Intelligencer.

If, as the "Standard" says, Polk's nomination is so very capital a one, why was he not thought of at first? Why wait until the eleventh hour, when the Convention was torn to pieces by dissension, and came near breaking up in a row! The fact is, the nomination was made in very desperation, because the Convention did not know what else to do. Not a Delegate left home, with any more intention of voting for James K. Polk, than for the Editor of the "Standard."

Raleigh Register.

A Locofoco paper in Philadelphia, the Times, states, that at 3 o'clock in the morning, many of the delegates to Baltimore, who had just got into Philadelphia from Baltimore, went to Mr. Dallas's house, and wakened him, Mr. Walker among them.—The appearance of Mr. Walker at his door at that hour of the morning, led Mr. Dallas to fear that his daughter, who was in Washington, was ill, and he hastened down stairs, half dressed and barefooted, to hear from him, "when," (we quote from the same paper, the Times,) "when, to his utter amazement, in walked sixty or more gentlemen, two by two, with the tread of soldiers passing him by, and entering his front parlor as though to make him a captive."

"Mr. Dallas not having the slightest conception of their object, stood thunder-struck at the scene. Mr. Walker led him into the back parlor. 'My dear Walker,' said he, in amazement, 'what is the matter?' 'Wait one moment, if you please, Dallas—wait one moment, if you please.' The folding doors were then thrown open, and the whole delegation stepped forward, gave three deafening cheers for Polk, and Dallas!' Mr. D. stood paralyzed. Mr. Walker enjoyed his discomfiture. Gov. Fairfield, of Maine, then stepped forward, and in the name of the delegation, announced his nomination."

Here was histrionic effect with a vengeance. Here is a scene worthy of Darley's graphic pencil. Mr. Dallas, half dressed and barefoot, with Mr. Walker by his side in one room, immediately before sixty-two "grave, venerable conventionists," and Gov. Fairfield addressing him in their name. The desired effect however, was produced.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British Steamer Caledonia, from Liverpool, on the 19th ult. and Halifax on the 30th, was telegraphed Saturday at about 6 o'clock, and arrived at her wharf at East Boston, at about 7. Apart from the Commercial news, there is little or nothing of any interest.

The Cotton market, at Liverpool, was dull, in consequence of the stocks in this country proving much larger than was anticipated there, and prices had declined 1-4 a 3-8d. with a downward tendency. The state of trade in the manufacturing districts continued satisfactory.

The news of the Annexation project had been received, and excited considerable interest in England, but it was very generally spoken of as an "electioneering plot" of Mr. Tyler and Mr. Calhoun. The London papers publish the treaty itself and all the information concerning the documents that had come to hand, at length.

John B. Weller, of Ohio, declines being again a candidate for Congress. No one, we apprehend, will regret this.

Pretty Good.—Old Hyson.—This is the title given to the Whig candidate for Vice President by some of the Locofoco papers. It suits us to a *T.*—*Lowell Courier.*

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, commenced its sittings in St. Peter's Church, Washington, on the 22d ult. and continued the same from day to day (Sunday excepted) until May the 27th.

The Secretary of the Convention (Mr. L. Winslow) being absent, Mr. C. P. Mallett, of Fayetteville, was chosen to act in his place.

The attendance of the Clergy was not as numerous as usual, but that of the Laity was much more so. The proceedings of the Convention were conducted with harmony and good feeling, and the Religious services, which were held twice a day during the week, and three times on Sunday, were interesting and impressive. Bishop Ives delivered a series of Discourses, on the distinctive principles of the Church, which, at the unanimous request of the Convention, he gave his consent to have published.

During the Convention, Confirmation was administered to fifteen persons. On Friday morning, Mr. Stoughton was admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons—the candidate being presented by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, and the Sermon preached by the Bishop. The Holy Communion was administered to more than 150 persons.

A Missionary Sermon was preached on Saturday, by Rev. Mr. Cheshire, and a collection taken up, amounting to $25.

The next Convention is to meet at Fayetteville, on the 3d Wednesday of May, 1845.

Raleigh Register.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The case of Bishop Andrew, which has excited the attention of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, nearly a fortnight, was decided on Saturday last, and that functionary suspended from the exercise of his ecclesiastical duties, by a vote of 168. The charges preferred against Bishop Andrew were based on his connection with slavery by marriage and otherwise, and the judgment rendered in the seal upon a *general* issue of vast importance not only to the Methodist Episcopal Church, but to the country, of whose population its members form a large and influential part. "The incompatibility of the institution of slavery with Methodism" was the ground upon which the parties met in the General Conference. The vote taken on Saturday, therefore, was not a vote of the Conference upon the slave question, but was a triumph of the ultra free party over the southern men in the slave States, a solemn recognition of conference against the domestic institutions of the South. Many extreme moderates, we are aware, will object to this decision to the peculiarities which Bishop Andrew's case may have presented, but any one who takes the trouble to look deep enough, will see that the "Slave Question" laying there in all its [illegible]

We understand that the decision of the Conference only goes to disqualify the Bishop from exercising the office of a Bishop,—and not that a minister's license to preach. The reasons for the decision are, that a Bishop's authority is universal, and not confined to the country; not so with the preacher.

New York Herald.

On Monday Dr. Capers, of South Carolina, offered a proposition embracing the following objects: To recommend to the annual Conferences to remove the constitutional restrictions that limit the powers of the General Conference. 2nd. Provides for the establishment of two General Conferences, one for the Southern General Conference to be composed of those states commonly known as slave holding states and territories, including Texas. The Northern Conference to be composed of those states commonly called free states. 4th. The Book Concern and Missionary professorships to be under the joint management, and to be the joint property of both Conferences. 5th. The missionary operations to be conducted conjointly by both Conferences. 6th. Delegates are to be appointed by the Southern Conference to meet a similar delegation from the Northern Conference for the purpose of electing the professors, &c.

Dr. Bangs moved that the resolutions be referred to a special committee of nine, which was agreed to.

N. Y. Commercial Adv.

This committee subsequently reported back the following solution, stating that they could not agree.

The General Assembly.—We understand that the General Assembly decided, on Monday last, all the "elder questions" which have elicited so much discussion in the Presbyterian Church during the last week or two. The resolutions before the house were to affirm the decisions of the last General Assembly denying the right of ruling elders to lay on hands in the ordination of ministers, and declaring that according to the constitution of the church ruling elders were sufficient to constitute a quorum of a presbytery. The subject was debated for two days, and then the resolutions were adopted by the following vote: On the ordination question—ayes 179, nays 24. On the quorum question—ayes 155, nays 44.—*Louisville Journal.*

It is said there has been quite a large quantity of counterfeit gold coin put in circulation in the vicinity of Cincinnati. It is on one of our Carolina notes, purporting to be of the value of $5. The coin is about the size of a common buckle, with the name of 'C. Bechtler,' on one side, stamped '5 Dollars'—the word dollars being thus erroneously spelt, and the whole engraving rudely executed, as is common in this species of coin.

Coming to the Point.—Mr. McDuffie, in the course of his recent remarks upon the Tariff, said that he had in his head a scheme by which to counteract the benefits to the north arising from the tariff of '42; this was to procure the passage of a law by the planting States, imposing an excise duty upon articles of domestic manufactures, exactly the same as that now imposed by the law of '42 on like articles of foreign manufacture. To this end he would obtain a seat in the Legislature of his own State, and before a two-month was passed obtain the passage of such a law.

To make Water Cold for Summer.—The following is a simple mode of rendering water almost as cold as ice: Let the ice pitcher or vessel used for water be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet. The evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside and reduce it to a freezing point. In India and other tropical regions where ice cannot be produced, this is common. Let every mechanic or laborer have at his place of employment two pitchers thus prepared, and with lids or covers—the one to contain water for drinking, the other for evaporation—and he can always have a supply of cool water in warm weather. Any person can test this by dipping a finger in water and holding it in the air of a warm day; after doing this three or four times, he will find his finger uncomfortably cold.

New York Tribune.

The Locofoco paper at Portsmouth, Va. asks whether any one thinks it "possible that Col. Johnson or Gen. Cass would go for the black tariff." Can't say—but certainly the imputed color of the tariff would be no objection with the Colonel.—*Louisville Journ.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

W. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

THE TREATY REJECTED!—On Saturday [illegible] o'clock, the debate on the Treaty closed, [illegible] question being taken, the Senate rejected the [illegible] for the annexation of Texas by the following [illegible]

YEAS—Messrs. Archison, Bagby, Breese, Buchanan, Dallas, Fulton, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Lewis, Nicholas, Sevier, Sturgeon, Walker, Woodbridge—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atherton, Barrow, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Dayton, Evans, Fairfield, Foster, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Rives, Simmons, Tallmadge, Tappan, Upham, Woodbridge, and Wright—35.

The Globe says, "The extinction of the Treaty, for the present, will give birth to a legislative measure admitting Texas into the Union with fifty-[illegible] votes." And the Globe thinks there is nothing [illegible] in that mode, even if war should ensue.

MR. HOKE.—We are compelled, most reluctantly, [illegible] following statement of facts, to withdraw [illegible] commendation of this gentleman's fairness and [illegible] in the discussion here.

[illegible] recollect, that though he had spoken [illegible], before he met Mr. Graham, of Mr. [illegible] the question of giving the election of [illegible] to the people, and had charged him with [illegible] it, he never once touched on the matter [illegible] in Mr. Graham's presence. In [illegible] 2½ hours' speech, he did not allude to [illegible] any vote of Mr. Graham's. This [illegible], it must be allowed, and we [illegible] disposed to notice it, but for the [illegible] marked this speech in other respects.

[illegible] from the Wilmington Chronicle, [illegible] so entirely destitute of any real [illegible] and so completely exploded by [illegible] unprincipled statements, is kept by [illegible] on occasions when Mr. Graham is [illegible] it. *Mr. Hoke has repeated it in* [illegible] *hearing this place.*

[illegible] account of the discussion in Brunswick [illegible]

Brunswick, June 3, 1844.

According to appointment, Col. Hoke, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, addressed a portion of the citizens of this county at Ivey's, on Friday the 31st ult., in a speech of about 3 hours. He dwelt [illegible] the Bank, tariff, and distribution, [illegible] on the tariff—avowed himself in favor of the annexation of Texas, and [illegible] charging his opponent, Mr. Graham, [illegible] against giving the election of Governor to the people.

[illegible] concluded, although the hour was [illegible] by Dr. F. J. Hill, who spoke [illegible] the tariff of 1842, and against the annexation of Texas—explained Mr. [illegible] vote on the Convention Bill, and eulogized Henry Clay. The discussion was [illegible] good temper and courtesy on both sides.

[illegible] this appointment of Col. Hoke [illegible] for more than a month, and the very [illegible] made by party ever since to secure a [illegible] the meeting now be regarded as a [illegible] there not being more than sixty persons present—one third of whom were Whigs.

[illegible] sound through this conduct of Mr. [illegible] It is magnanimous. It is unjust to Mr. [illegible] it is degrading to himself.

[illegible] as the above was in type, we have received [illegible] Journal, printed in Mr. Hoke's own [illegible], which thus expresses its surprize at [illegible] Mr. Hoke's fairness:—

[illegible] Mr. Hoke's speech and says [illegible] attempt on his part at misrepresentation. [illegible] surprised at that, for the impression [illegible] would not stop at any misrepresentation [illegible] But having his opponent present at this being their first meeting, he [illegible] to gain a name for liberality that [illegible] possess."

WHIG CANDIDATES.

[illegible] Moore County, Donald Street, Esq. is the Whig [illegible] for the Commons. And it is said that [illegible] Locofocos, Messrs. Harrington and Neill McKenzie, against him.

[illegible] for Senate in Moore and Montgomery, Dr. [illegible] M. Wooten, the late Member, is again a candidate.

[illegible] S. Guthrie is a candidate for Senator [illegible] District of Burke, McDowell, and Caldwell.

[illegible] W. Woodfin for the District of Henderson, [illegible] and Yancey.

[illegible] Thrash for the Commons for Buncombe [illegible]

Wake county.—Col. John Clayton for the Commons. [illegible] the gentleman, whose name appears as a [illegible] of the Loco Foco Central Committee—as a Whig as ever lived.

[illegible] Moore, for Senator from Chowan and [illegible]

Washington.—D. C. Gaither for Commons. Jo[illegible] Halsey for Senator of Washington and Tyrrell.

Hyde.—Wilson Credle for Commons.

Martin and Burke.—Benj. Burgin and Tod R. Caldwell for Commons.

Rockingham.—Col. Thos. Jefferson for Senate; Col. Wm. R. Mills and Tolliver Davis for Commons.

Columbus.—Thos. H. Robinson and George Barnhardt for Commons.

Orange.—One of the candidates on each side, viz: Dr. Michael W. Holt, Whig, and Sidney Smith, Locofoco, declined being a candidate for the Commons.

Josiah Collins, Esq. has been selected as the Whig candidate for Elector in the 2d Electoral District.

Col. John Kerr, of Caswell, has been unanimously nominated for the 7th District.

The proceedings of the Washington Temperance Society of Harrisonburg, at its first Anniversary on Saturday last, were received too late for this paper. They will appear in our next.

The interesting Biography of Gen. JOSEPH GRAHAM, the father of our candidate for Governor, which commenced in this paper, will be continued if we can procure the subsequent numbers of the Watchman of the South, (a Religious paper, for which they were written, without reference to party politics.)—He who commenced life by serving his country in the fearful battles of the Revolution, maintained, to an extreme old age, the very highest character, as a citizen, a christian, and a patriot.

JAS. K. POLK.—In the Globe of the 31st ult. the day after the nomination of Mr. Polk was known in Washington, there appeared a biography of that gentleman, now made eminent, though before so little known. It sets out by connecting him, by relationship, with the patriots who, on the 20th May 1775, declared Independence in Mecklenburg County, N. C. The following is an extract from the Biography:—

"James K. Polk was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, on the second day of November, 1795, and is now in the 49th year of his age. The original name of his ancestors was Polloch; they emigrated from Ireland more than a century ago, and first settled themselves in Maryland, where several branches of the family still remain. That branch from which our candidate more immediately sprung, removed first to the vicinity of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and thence to the western frontier of North Carolina, some time before the revolutionary war.—Thomas Polk, well known as one of the signers, if not the prime mover, of the celebrated Mecklenburg declaration of independence, was the grand uncle of our nominee. Indeed, the whole family were noted for their uncompromising democratic principles, and to this day are characterized for their sturdiness of independence which led Colonel Thomas Polk, with others, to absolve themselves under their signatures from all allegiance to Great Britain more than a twelve-month before the declaration of Congress in 1776. Of the people of Mr. Polk's native county, it has often been said, as an evidence of their bold and ready patriotism, that "at the last war they took up arms six months *before*, and did not lay them down till twelve months *after*, the government." A man born from such ancestors, with his infancy nurtured in the atmosphere of such a region, can be nothing but a democrat—an unyielding, uncompromising democrat; and such a man is James K. Polk.

In the Globe of the following day, June 1st, appears a still longer laudatory Biography, in which his connection with the Polks, Alexanders and Brevards, who originated the Mecklenburg Declaration, is again dwelt upon. "In the contest for independence, (it says,) several of Mr. Polk's relatives distinguished themselves, even to the peril of life. To be allied to such a people and lineage, is a fit subject for honorable pride. Liberty does not frown upon the indulgence of a sentiment so natural. The American people have always manifested an affectionate regard for those who bear the names of the heroes or martyrs of the Revolution."

The Raleigh Standard improves upon the above by saying,—

"James K. Polk is a native of North Carolina. He was born in Mecklenburg county, and if there be any thing hallowed and time-surviving in Revolutionary services and sacrifices, the name of Polk is among the proudest and brightest in the annals of the State. In 1775 the Polks were true to North Carolina, and in 1844 North Carolina will be true to their most illustrious descendant.

And we learn that one of the Orators at the Locofoco meeting in this town last week went still a step further, by claiming that the father of Jas. K. Polk was the prime mover of the Mecklenburg Declaration, (which was a great mistake.)

It might scarcely be allowable to make Col. Polk answerable for the deeds and opinions of his Father, if this attempt had not been made to manufacture capital *for* him by a very erroneous statement of that Father's conduct. But, since he is sought to be bolstered up by such means, it is right and proper to inquire into the facts, and to divest him of the Lion's skin with which they would clothe him. We therefore state, that we learn from what we deem good authority, that *Mr. Polk's Father, so far from being a Whig in* 1775, and connected with the noble deeds of that period, WAS THEN A TORY! And our information is strengthened by the fact, that nowhere in the Globe's Biographies is the Christian name of his Father mentioned; and nowhere in any of the publications relating to that event, is the name of any other Polk given than those of Col. Thomas Polk and his son the late Col. William Polk of Raleigh, (then a boy.) These being the only persons of the name mentioned in the records or traditions relating to that event, it follows that Mr. Jas. K. Polk's Father was not connected with it. Our information is explicit, that so far from being connected with it, he was then a *Tory*, and if so, surely his son is not now entitled to any benefit from the Mecklenburg Declaration, nor from his being born in that county, nor from his relationship to those who *were* in favor of Liberty in the Revolutionary struggle.

Will some of our friends in Mecklenburg say whether the facts accord with the information we have received?

MR. DALLAS.—The reader doubtless observed the reply of Mr. Walker of Miss., in the Locofoco Convention, when it was asked, what were Mr. Dallas's views as to the U. S. Bank, "that it was true Mr. Dallas had reported the bill to re-charter the Bank, *but he had done so by instruction from his State Legislature; but Mr. D. was then, and had been ever since, opposed to a Bank of the U. S.*"

This statement of Mr. Walker is fully shown to be untrue, by the Philadelphia Forum. Mr. Dallas presented the application of the Bank for re-charter, stating that "he was a *willing* as he was virtually an instructed agent in promoting, to the extent of his ability," the re-charter, which was "entitled to every consideration and *favor*." Mr. Dallas reported the bill, and supported it throughout, opposing every restriction on it, and in his frequent speeches declaring it to be "both constitutional and expedient." He voted against requiring the assent of a State to the location of a Branch within it. He voted against reducing the rate of interest to 5 per cent. He voted against striking out the exclusive privilege of the Bank. He voted against forbidding foreigners to hold stock in the Bank. He voted against making stockholders liable in their individual character for the debts of the Bank. He voted against forbidding the issue by the Bank of any currency not redeemable in specie. He voted against reserving to Congress the right to repeal the charter. He voted against shortening the term of the charter from 15 to 10 years, remarking, that "the Bank heretofore had *done no mischief, and could not hereafter*." He voted against reserving a right to the States to tax the Branches. He voted against requiring the Bank to pay 3 per cent. interest on the public deposites. He voted against the indefinite postponement of the bill. He voted for its 3d reading. He voted for its final passage.

Gen. Jackson vetoed the bill, on the 10th July 1832, as unconstitutional and inexpedient. After debate on the veto, *Mr. Dallas again voted for the bill, and against the veto.*

On the 7th July 1836, (four years after,) Mr. Dallas published a letter, in which he said,

"Of the Constitutional power of the National Government to create A BANK, I did not then, nor do I now, *entertain a doubt*. Of the ability of Congress to create *such a Bank* as would be a safe machine of finance and a serviceable agent in preserving a sound currency, *I then was, as I still am*, CONVINCED."

And this is the "consistent Democrat"! whom the party opposed to the Bank and to all Banks, intends to support for Vice President! But further:

As to Distribution.—In June 1832, Mr. Dallas voted against indefinite postponement of Mr. Clay's bill to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands. He voted against reducing the price of the Lands. He voted for its 3d reading. He voted for its final passage. On this subject he was not instructed. Once more:

As to Internal Improvement.—At the same session, Mr. Dallas voted to subscribe for stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. He voted throughout for the Internal Improvement bill of that session.

Such is George M. Dallas, the Locofoco candidate for Vice President!

LOCOFOCOISM.—The Globe contains the official account of the proceedings and debates in the late Locofoco National Convention which nominated Polk and Dallas. There is much in it both amusing and instructive; but we have at present room only for the following extract from the third day's proceedings, after Polk had been nominated, and whilst the nomination of Silas Wright was pending:—

"Mr. Nuttall, of Kentucky, then took the floor, and delivered a high eulogium on the character and claims of Colonel Johnson. He stated that when he left the convention last night, he was satisfied that Colonel Johnson would receive the unanimous vote of the convention for the second office; but he now felt called on to withdraw his name from the convention.—He pledged himself to do nothing that would prevent the democracy from putting down this ring-streaked and speckled whigery. He acknowledged that it went hard with him to give up Colonel Johnson.

Mr. Butler. It goes equally hard with us to give up Mr. Van Buren.

Mr. Nuttall said that he, too, felt the strongest attachment for Mr. Van Buren, and he admired Mr. Wright too; *but we of the West*, (said he) *like a good fighter;* and if we cannot trace him to the field of battle, we like to trace him to *a good fist fight*. He was ready, however, to pledge Kentucky for the nomination. [Mr. Butler assured him that Mr. Wright was a "green mountain boy," and a good rifle shot.] Well, (said Mr. N.) we have plenty of riflemen who can strike a squirrel's eye at 100 yards, *and if Mr. Wright is a good rifleman, he can carry Kentucky*, for the whigs are not good at shooting of any kind, unless it is on the duelling field. Mr. N.'s speech drew forth loud and repeated cheering."

Locofocoism wants candidates for those exalted stations who are good at some sort of a fight, even if it be "A GOOD FIST FIGHT." And a man who is "a good rifleman, can carry Kentucky," (that is, the Locofoco part of Kentucky.) His qualifications as a statesman and patriot are not even hinted at. All that is necessary is, that he should be able to "hit a squirrel's eye at 100 yards," and make "a good fist fight." And such sentiments "drew forth loud and repeated cheering" from the congregated wisdom, patriotism, and decency of the Locofoco party!!

"The Whigs are not good at shooting of any kind, unless it is on the duelling field," was doubtless cheered. As a fit commentary on this remark, Mr. Dromgoole, of Va., who had killed Mr. Dugger in a duel, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, was we are told, "repeatedly called for in various parts of the hall, and when he rose, was greeted with loud and long continued bursts of applause," which were repeated throughout his speech, and shortly afterwards Mr. McGinnis of Mo. entertained the Convention with "a ludicrous account of a duel he had fought in Louisville, Ken. when he was only 17 years of age."

In the Globe we find the list of Delegates from this State to the late Locofoco Convention, and to our astonishment we find that out of 17, (the State is entitled to only 11 votes,) no less than *eight* are from one District, three reside in this District, one each in five other Districts, and one of whose residence we know nothing. The following is the list, with the residences:—

1st District.—None.
2d.—None.
3d.—John Hill, of Stokes.
4th.—Walter F. Leak, of Richmond.
5th.—L. D. Henry, R. M. Saunders, and Dr. Josiah O. Watson, all of Raleigh.
6th.—Gabriel Holmes, of Sampson, New Hanover or Brunswick, we are uncertain which.
7th.—Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren.
8th.—Wm. A. Blount, of Beaufort.
9th.—R. R. Heath, of Chowan, Whitmell Stallings of Gates, Josiah T. Granberry of Perquimons, Alex'r. W. Mebane and Jas. R. Raynor of Bertie, and John B. Jones, Gideon C. Marchant, and S. W. Ferebee, of Currituck. The residence of R. H. Ballard is unknown to us, but probably in the 9th, which is pretty well represented, considering it is thoroughly Whig.

Gen. James Hamilton, well known as one of the leaders of the Jackson party in Congress at the period of Gen. Jackson's charge of "bargain and corruption" against Mr. Clay, and always opposed to Mr. Clay, in a late letter declares that he never believed in the justice of that charge.

We heard some time ago from the best authority, (to-wit, from the gentleman to whom the remark was made,) that Gov. Branch, who made the only speech in the Senate in secret session, against the confirmation of Mr. Clay's appointment as Secretary of State in 1825, in which he put his vote against confirmation on the ground of "bargain and corruption," has within a few years past said, that he had done injustice to Mr. Clay, and that the time would come when he would repair the injustice. In the opinion of some of the public, *this* is that time. It may be of little importance to Mr. Clay, for no intelligent man believes the story; but it is due to truth, and to Gov. Branch's character as an honorable man, that what he said wrongfully in 1825, he should repair *now*. We observe that the Governor has reached his Summer home in North Carolina from his Winter home in Florida, and we hope this paragraph will meet his eye.

DIVIDEND.—The Merchants Bank of Newbern has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, of the Senate, and Messrs. Ashe of Tenn., Stephens of Geo., and Barringer, Clingman and Deberry of this State, for valuable speeches, documents, &c.

WHIG MEETINGS.—Enthusiastic meetings have been held at Baltimore, at Memphis, Tenn. &c. It is said there were 30,000 strangers in Memphis.

DRAWING AN INFERENCE.—The following queer paragraph is from the last Raleigh Standard:—

"*Discussion at Fayetteville.*—The last Carolinian gives a very spirited and interesting account of the discussion between Messrs. Hoke and Graham at Fayetteville, and we infer from the remarks of the Observer on the subject, that Col. Hoke had a decided advantage in the contest. We learn that Col. Hoke was received with great enthusiasm by his friends at Fayetteville, and that several Whigs avowed an intention to vote for him."

This is a most odd inference of the Standard. We remember nothing like it except the story of the horse jockey, who was descanting eloquently on the good qualities of a horse he had for sale. "He can draw any thing," said he. "Can he draw an inference"? demanded a wag. "Certainly he can," replied the jockey.

The Standard is evidently a match for the jockey's horse—and for the horse's jockey too, by the way; for it has made a discovery at Raleigh which nobody here dreamed of, to-wit, "that several Whigs (at Fayetteville) avowed an intention to vote for" Hoke. Of course there is no truth in the assertion, so far as we have heard or can learn.

LOCOFOCO MEETINGS.—The New York papers contain accounts of a Ratification meeting held in that city. It is said to have been really a large meeting, the Locos having made up their minds, generally, to swallow the bitter dose of Polk and Dallas, prepared for them by their quack doctors at Baltimore. There is said, however, to have been an evident lack of enthusiasm in the great body of the meeting. A special committee had been sent up to Kinderhook to ask Mr. Van Buren to come and preside over the meeting; but *he declined*, on the ground, that respect for the high station he had held required that he should enter no further than to vote, in the political contests of the day. He says his political life is "now closed forever." The burden of the speeches at the meeting was "Old Hickory," and "Young Hickory," as they have dubbed Polk—forgetting that a *Polk stalk* is a very different thing from a *Hickory tree*. For want of any capital of his own to trade on, they resort to Gen. Jackson's. But they will find that Jackson's name has ceased to humbug the people as it once did. Polk could not carry Tennessee with all its aid, and the District in which Jackson lives sends a noble Whig to Congress; the county in which he lives gives a large Whig majority; nay his very election precinct, in which he votes, gives an overwhelming majority against him. If Polk has nothing better of his own to go upon, (and if he has, it is yet to be heard of,) he is poor indeed.

But they have also meetings here and there in North Carolina. In this town, on Friday last, a flaming handbill was put up, giving notice of a "Polk, and Dallas, and Hoke, and Huzza for Texas!" meeting, calling earnestly on the "Democracy" to come up to the aid of these needy candidates for public favor. A gentleman who was present told us, that he counted just 50 persons, including Whigs and boys, and this notwithstanding it was Court week, and that the Court adjourned to give the Orators a chance to tell of the glorious deeds of Mr. Polk's *Father* in Mecklenburg County, when, according to their account, he was the prime mover of the Mecklenburg Declaration, (but when, according to our information, he was a Tory, doing all he could for King George the Third and against the cause of Liberty.)

In Raleigh, too, we learn from the Register and other sources, a meeting was held on Wednesday last, (the Federal Court being in session,) and the Register says that just 84 persons were present, of whom from one-third to one-half were Whigs.

HYPOCRISY.—Those who recollect the flood of vituperation that was poured upon Mr. Adams's head for daring to present a petition of a score or two of Northern fanatics, of both parties, in favor of a dissolution of the Union, might reasonably look for a much heavier denunciation of the hundreds and thousands of South Carolinians who avow their determination to "dissolve this Union sooner than abandon Texas." But we defy any one to point us to the first breath of censure from a single one of these patriots, (except the Globe, and that was only for the purpose of giving Mr. Calhoun a blow.) No one was more bitter in its abuse of Mr. Adams than the Locofoco paper in this town, which now, so far from arraigning these disunionists, actually sneers at those who do.

A violent hail storm in Guilford county on the 3d inst. destroyed vegetation for many miles. Birds, rabbits and pigs were killed.

The Executive Council adjourned without forming a quorum, only three members being in attendance. We hope the next Legislature will fill this body with men who will perform their duty.

The Post Office at Clark's Mills, Moore County, which was discontinued some months ago, has been re-established, and Daniel McKenzie, Esq. re-appointed Postmaster.

HENRY CLAY.—Whilst Major Davezac, a New York Locofoco, was speaking in the street at Baltimore, "he happened to mention the name of Henry Clay; and, touched by the magic of the words, the crowd sent up the only hearty and joyous shout which was heard during the evening. What a wonderful enchantment must be in that name, which thus, in the midst of a Loco-Foco meeting, and where it was supposed up to that moment he had not one friend, calls forth such demonstrations of joy!"

POPULATION OF TEXAS.—The Locofoco paper in this town takes exception to our remark as to the character of the population to which we are to be so summarily *annexed* by Mr. Tyler's Treaty. To show that we have not spoken half as harshly of them as they deserve, we quote the following paragraph from a speech of Gen. James Hamilton, of S. C., now a citizen of Texas, and as deeply interested as any man in favor of annexation. He says,—

Texas is rapidly filling up with a population totally alien in habits, sentiment and feeling to the people of the United States. The conditions on which grants of land have been most prodigally issued by the Government of that country to needy foreign speculators, has led, or will lead, if not promptly arrested, to the accumulation, within her limits, of the worst population on earth—the offscourings of the penitentiaries and lazar house of Europe. These unfortunate human beings are in fact, bought by these speculators with the promise of a head right, without the slightest reference to any moral discrimination, whatsoever, as the validity of their own emancipations depend on the number of subjects they can send within a given time to the country. Whether they can do much else than rob, murder, or steal is taken very little into account. When I was last in Texas a very intelligent friend of mine told me that he had gone on board an emigrant ship, and that amidst a great deal of poverty, wretchedness and brutality, he saw that several of the emigrants were handcuffed, which induced him to ask the Captain how it happened that volunteer emigrants had those bracelets on their wrists. He was compelled to acknowledge that they had been taken out of a penitentiary. Some of the potentates of the continent of Europe have sent an agent to treat on the subject of colonization to Texas, on a large scale, and doubtless will only permit the emigration "of those who leave their country for their country's good."

ALABAMA.—A correspondent gives us an account of an attempt to pass "immediate annexation" resolutions at a meeting in one of the counties in Alabama, and of the great efforts of Mr. John A. Calhoun, a nephew of John C. Calhoun, to force the resolutions through. The Whigs, however, voted down the resolutions, 4 to 1, and passed a substitute, 5 to 1, in favor of a little more deliberation [illegible] the subject. He adds, "we all go [illegible]lay, Texas, and are opposed to Tyler [illegible] no Texas."

HORRIBLE.—[illegible] agress says that *Polk*-berries [illegible] on to coons known in Natur[illegible] *an.*

There is no doubt th[illegible] as Mr. Van Buren can [illegible] d an animal [illegible] animal as [illegible] avoid them. Certainly [illegible]al poison, and we suppose the berries af[illegible]man touch it o them.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Federal Court.—This Tribunal was in Session, on Tuesday and Wednesday last—Judges Wayne and Potter being in attendance. But little business was transacted.

Raleigh Register.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 3d, a large number of private bills from the House were acted on, and an Executive Session held.

On Tuesday, nothing of importance except an Executive session.

On Wednesday Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, ditto.

In the HOUSE, on Monday, the General Appropriation Bill was discussed during the sitting. [For an extract from an admirable speech of Mr. Hardin, see preceding page.]

On Tuesday, Mr. Cave Johnson offered a resolution calling on the President to communicate to the House the documents in relation to Texas. But he withdrew the resolution on being assured by Mr. Ingersoll, chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs, that the President intended to send them.

The General Appropriation bill was discussed till a late hour. Among the speeches was a capital one by Mr. Peyton, the representative of Gen. Jackson's district in Tennessee, a sketch of which we will endeavor to publish next week. One remark of his produced "a very great sensation in the House," viz: that a distinguished N. York Locofoco member had characterized the nomination of Polk as "a farce," and declared publicly that it ought to meet with no respect from the country, and that James K. Polk could not get one electoral college, unless that of S. Carolina, and that would depend on the mere whim and caprice of Mr. Calhoun.

On Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, according to previous resolution, the debate ceased on the General Appropriation bill, and the remainder of the day was spent in voting on the various amendments offered.

On Thursday, the contested election between Messs. Jones and Botts, was decided unanimously in favor of Mr. Jones, after the two claimants and others had spoken on it.

The remainder of the day was devoted to amendments of the General Appropriation bill.

On Friday, a communication from Mr. Wickliffe, the Postmaster General, denying that he had sent an agent of the Department to Kentucky, to interfere in the Congressional Elections, (as inferred by Mr. G. Davis from certain documents which he had read in a speech in the House,) was read and referred to the Committee on the Post Office, with power to send for persons and papers. Mr. G. Davis subsequently wished to offer a resolution that the committee "inquire into the abuse of authority and malversation in office by the said Postmaster General," but his motion was rejected by the party, 89 to 86.

[He again offered it on the next day, and it was again refused, 66 to 66.]

The General and Naval Appropriation Bills were finally passed, and sent to the Senate.

On Saturday, District of Columbia and private bills.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A meeting of the Whigs of Brunswick was held at the Court House in Smithville, on Tuesday Evening, June 5th, 1844, when Capt. Samuel Potter was called to the Chair, and Samuel Langdon appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, the following Resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That 2 Delegates from each Captain's District be appointed to represent Brunswick in a Convention to be composed of Delegates from the several Counties of this Electoral District, and to be holden at such time and place as may be designated by a majority of the Counties, for the purpose of selecting a suitable Candidate for Elector, and that we suggest Elizabethtown, Bladen County, as the most central place, and Friday, the 28th of June, as a suitable time for holding said Convention.

Whereupon, the Chair appointed the following persons, viz: David J. Allen, W. B. Roberson, Robert Gibbs, Peter L. Sellars, Moses Hewitt, W. W. Rourk, Silas Inman, David Ross, Dr. L. Fink, James Basford, John Brown, John Wescoat, Richard Taylor, Samuel R. Potter, and S. Langdon.

On motion of David J. Allen, George Cromartie, Esq. of Bladen, was unanimously nominated as the Whig Candidate to represent this District in the State Senate.

A Committee of four, consisting of Capt. S. Potter, S. B. Everett, David J. Smith, and Chester Rockwell, were appointed to inform Mr. Cromartie of his nomination, and request his acceptance.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Chronicle, with a request that they be published.

In the course of the Evening, eloquent Addresses were delivered by D. B. Baker, G. J. McRee, and T. Meares, Esqrs., after which the meeting adjourned.

SAMUEL POTTER, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL LANGDON, *Secretary.*

MR. POLK ON THE TARIFF.

During his Gubernatorial Canvass in Tennessee, last year, Mr. Polk, on the 3d of April, addressed the people of Madison and the adjoining counties, at Jackson. On this occasion he said:

"*Distribution and a protective tariff are Measures which I consider ruinous to the interests of the country, and especially to the interests of the Planting States—I have steadily and at all times opposed both.*"

TEA AND COFFEE.

In 1833, Mr. Polk was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, *which committee proposed to impose a duty of twenty per cent. on tea and coffee, at the time they were duty free. A proposition was made to strike them out from the reported bill, so as to leave them duty free. Mr. Polk voted against the proposition, and in favor of Taxing tea and Coffee!!!*

Alas for the Ruinous Tariff!—The receipts from Customs at this port, during the month just closed, were about *two million of dollars*, which with the receipts of the four previous months, will make about nine and a half millions of dollars at this port alone. If the remaining seven months should produce as much more the revenue collected here alone will exceed eighteen millions of dollars, under a Tariff proclaimed to be ruinous and prohibitive. The receipts and estimates of the last Treasury Report, of the revenue for the whole country, were about seventeen millions. New York alone will overrun the estimates by a million.

N. Y. American.

Odd Fellows' School.—The existence of such a school as this in our midst is a noble monument of the philanthrophic spirit of the Society which established it, the Odd Fellow's Lodge of Wilmington, and the benefits resulting from it are already great and widely diffused. The school contains at present about one hundred and ninety scholars. It is designed to make provision for the attainment of higher branches of education in it so soon as it can be done conveniently.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Nature's Nobleman.—The New Orleans Herald relates an anecdote of one of their wealthy citizens. "A gentleman informed us yesterday that after he was burned out on Saturday he went to John Hagan, Esq. and [illegible] him to rent him a house." The reply [illegible] "No, sir, I have no houses to rent to the sufferers; but go to my agent and ask him for the key of any house I have vacant, and take possession of it." Such acts of kindness and generosity redeem the whole [illegible]

[illegible]se efforts are made every where to [illegible]exas meetings. The thing is all [illegible] is as unnatural as the new inven[illegible]cning chickens by steam. To be chickens can be hatched, but they [illegible]w up to make good healthy pullets.

Louisville Journal.

Judge Marshall, than whom our country has never given birth to a purer patriot or more high-minded and honorable gentleman, in a letter written and published in 1828, disavowing an expression attributed to him respecting Gen. Jackson, adds the weight of his great name to the falsity of the charge of corruption against Messrs. Adams and Clay. The following is an extract from the letter referred to, which is dated March 29, 1828, and addressed to the editor of the Richmond Whig:

"I admit having said in private that though I had not voted since the establishment of the general ticket system, and believed that I never should during its continuance, I might probably depart from my resolution, *in this instance*, from the strong sense I felt of the injustice of the charge of corruption against the President and Secretary of State.

JOHN MARSHALL."

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the evening of the 5th instant, after a short illness, in the 28th year of her age, ELIZA, wife of J. Wesley Pearce, and daughter of David Lewis, Esq. of Franklin county. The premature death of this excellent lady, has inflicted a deep wound in the heart of a devoted husband—taken a mother from a young family, and filled the bosoms of many friends and relatives with sorrow. In this life she was pure and virtuous.—we trust she has found rest in a better world.—*[Communicated.*

In Orange county, on the 20th ultimo, of Dropsy, SAMUEL COUCH, Esq., in the 74th year of his age. Also, on the 10th ult., after a painful illness for three years, Mr. THOMAS HORNER, sen., in the 84th year of his age.

Recently, in Columbus, Georgia, Mrs. PHEBE McLESTER, consort of Mr. Nelson McLester, and youngest daughter of the late Wm. Kirkland of Hillsborough, N. C.

In Demopolis, Alabama, on the 4th ult., Mrs. SUSAN DEWEES, consort of Dr. Thos. Dewees, and daughter of Samuel Strudwick, Esq. formerly of Orange county.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JUNE 12.

Very little Produce coming in, and no change in prices since last week.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—June 5.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 00; Flooring 10 75 a 11 25; Timber 5 50 a 6 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 55; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has a downward tendency; there has been some sold, old dip, at 1.85, but the usual rates are between 1.90 and 2.10. Tar is at 1.10; that was the rate on Monday.

Timber Lumber &c.—Not much has been done the past week in articles comprised under this head. Timber continues as for some weeks, 7½ to 11½ for prime mill qualities. One lot of flooring boards has bought 11½. Sales of wide at 6 and of scantling at 5—the same prices that they were at last week.

There is a large supply of Western bacon in market, particularly sides and shoulders. Sales as follows: hams 5½ to 6, sides 5, shoulders 4 cts.

A cargo corn afloat is held at 55 cts.

A cargo T. Island salt, 3700 bushels, brought 19 cents.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET.—June 4.

Bacon 6½ a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 5 a 7; Corn 49 a 50; Flour 3 50 a 4 00; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 9, a fall of ½ to ¾.

Total receipts of Cotton, 1,930,745 bales, against 2,295,200 last year.

At New York, Cotton 5 to 8¾, a fall of ½ to ¾.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 9th, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for sundry merchants of this place and the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

May 29.—Brig Haidee from N. York. June 2.—Brig Wm. L. Jones from New York; Schrs. Julia from Philadelphia, Tioga from New York, Sarah Ann from New River. 4.—Brig Gardner H. Wright from New York.

Old French Brandy.

A FEW BOXES OLD FRENCH BRANDY, in Glass, for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
June 4, 1844. 10-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON the 3d day of July next, I shall expose to Sale at the Town House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M., JACK, a Slave, belonging to the estate of William Colville.

Terms: 6 months credit, purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JAMES R. DRAUGHON, *Adm'r of William Colville.*
Cumberland county, June 7, 1844. 10-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Ann McKay, deceased, will, in pursuance with said Will, offer for sale at the late residence of the deceased, on FRIDAY the 5th day of JULY next, all the

HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN

FURNITURE,

Belonging to said Estate.

Also, 80 ACRES OF LAND near Town.

Terms made known at Sale.

W. McL. McKAY, *Ex'r.*
E. W. WILLKINGS, *Auct'r.*

ALL persons having claims against said Estate will please present them, and those indebted will please make immediate payment.

W. McL. McKAY, *Ex'r.*
Fayetteville, June 10, 1844. 10ts

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED!

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 CEDAR STREET,

Near William Street.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

May 1, 1844. 67-1Ypd

THE OBSERVER for the ensuing six months will embrace the results of the canvass both for Governor and President. It will be furnished for six months at $1 cash in advance.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons.)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and blk Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; DeAubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style.)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Ginps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-da-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE now in Store my STOCK OF GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, embracing nearly every article kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of Goods will please call and examine the Stock.

P. TAYLOR.

April 20, 1844. 3-3m

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 86-tf

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Ruffle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 20, 1844.

GUN-SMITH ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844. 89tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Faye to Warsaw, having been reduced to weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayettevil Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesda Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Wars Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is th both North and South, that is now running Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprie*

February 10, 1842. 44-

NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHY of John Randolph, with a selec tion from his Speeches, by Lemuel Sa price 37½ cts.; The American in Paris, 2 parts, L. S. D. or Treasure Trove, by Samuel Love Ninon De L'Enclos, translated from the F 12½; The Ladies' Science of Etiquette, 25; Eti by Count D'Orsay, 25; Christmas Carol, by Di Sketches of every day Life, by Frederika B 12½; Love and Money, by Mary Howett, 12½; C De Bourbon, 12½; Abernathy's Family Phys 25; Minister's Family; Xenophon's Anabasis English Notes; Clay's Life and Speeches, 2 1 00; The French without a Master, 25; Spanish ditto, 25; Italian ditto, 25; just received and for sale by

E. J. HA

March 13.

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

10 HHDS. prime Muscovado SUGAR,
10 do. ditto MOLASSES,
10 tons assorted Swedes IRON.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 25, 1844. 99tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy.
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail.

D. McLAURIN.

by

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

CALL AND SEE.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☞ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

April 9, 1844. 1-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

Just Received,

A CASE of handsome fast colored PRINTS. For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 3, 1844.

The beautiful and thoroughbred HORSE

HENRY II,

WILL stand this Season,

1844, at his Stable two miles from Fayetteville, Ford's old place, and at Joseph Bunn's near McNeill's Ferry. Breeders may be certain of finding the Horse at Bunn's every Monday and Tuesday from and after the 8th of April, throughout the season, and the residue of the time at Ford's.

April 3, 1844. 1400-tf

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH,

FOR GILDING, just received by

SAML J. HINSDALE.

Also,

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVE[illegible]
And an additional supply of Fresh
DRUGS AND MEDICINES

April 2, 1844.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

SWAIM'S EXECUT

THE Subscriber has received a few Guide to Executors, Administrators, founded on the Statute Law of N (which has been radically changed sin [illegible] of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by

E. J.

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE, Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory.) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *alterative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 114 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1844. 3-6m

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TAN YARD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known Tan Yard in this place. For terms, apply soon to

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1844. 93 *f*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN.
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 97tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 17 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Check's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

Tyson's P. O., Moore County, Dec. 21. 86tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and recruit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 104f

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

For the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh Sores and Bruises, Swellings and inflammatic Scald Head, Rheum, Eruptions, Whitflows s, Eruptions, Whitsup sores generally. A fresh the dicine just received at for sale at a reduced

[illegible]ONES.

Beckwith's Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslins-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

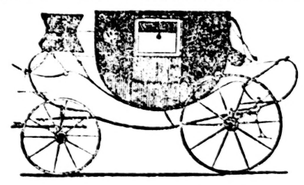
GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

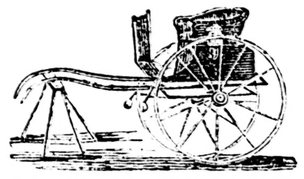
Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf





NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

FIELD & TAPPEN,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

82 Water Street, New York,

WOULD respectfully inform the Merchants of Raleigh and Fayetteville, and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to sell

GROCERIES

AS LOW, for Cash or approved credit, as they can be bought in any City in the Union, and to receive all kinds of PRODUCE on Consignment. Country Merchants can rely upon getting good articles, and upon getting the best market prices for Produce. We hope, by strict attention to business and honorable dealing, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Reference for particulars, to Weston R. Gales, Esq., Raleigh.

New York, April 26, 1844. 5-6w

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols. bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4.

Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

THE LAND South of Mumford street, usually known as the "Mumford Land," is for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. E. J. Hale or C. P. Mallett, *or to the* Subscriber in Wilmington.

JAS. OWEN.

May 8, 1844. 6-1m

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Saits, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART,
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

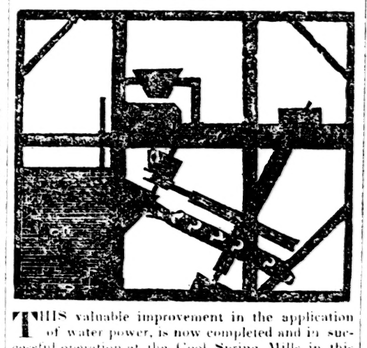
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH supply of this popular Worm Medicine, just received by E. J. HALE.

April 22, 1844.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

Received per Steamer,

10 BBLS. Woolsey & Woolsey's best Crushed SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 6, 1844. 5tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES, 5 bbls. Crushed Sugar,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

December 20, 1843. 86tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage. Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

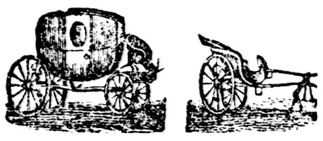
COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 64tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS.

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 25, 1844.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore